

# Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. XXXIV, NO. 84.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3116.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. H. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Five Months.....\$ 3.50  
Ten Months.....\$ 6.50  
One Year.....\$ 12.00  
Foreign Postage.....\$ 0.50  
—Payable in Advance—

A. W. PEARSON,  
Business Manager.

C. J. FALK.

STOCK AND BOND BROKER, MEM-  
ber Honolulu Stock Exchange.

LYLE A. DICKEY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY  
Public. P. O. Box 798, Honolulu,  
H. I. King and Bethel streets.

LORRIN ANDREWS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OFFICE WITH  
Thurston & Carter, Merchant St.,  
next to postoffice.

FREDERICK W. JOB.

SUITE 518, MARQUETTE BUILDING,  
Chicago, Ill.; Hawaiian Consul  
General for the States of Illinois,  
Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wis-  
consin. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

W. R. CASTLE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY  
Public. Attends all Courts of the  
Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS.

DENTAL ROOMS ON FORT STREET.  
Office in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort  
and Hotel Sts.; entrance, Hotel St.

W. F. ALLEN

WILL BE PLEASED TO TRANSACT  
any business entrusted to his care.  
Office over Bishop's Bank.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., LTD.

Importers and Commission Mer-  
chants.  
San Francisco and Honolulu.  
215 Front St. Queen St.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.  
Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION  
Merchants. King and Bethel Sts.,  
Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION  
Merchants. Honolulu, Hawaiian  
Islands.

Robert Lewers. F. J. Lowrey.  
C. M. Cooke.

LEWERS & COOKE.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
Lumber and Building Materials.  
Office: 414 Fort street.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.

FRANK BROWN, MANAGER, 28 and  
30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN  
INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

MONEY LOANED FOR LONG OR  
short periods on approved security.  
W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER & CO.

LUMBER, PAINTS, OILS, NAILS,  
Salt, and Building Materials of all  
kinds.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer.  
112 King St. Tel. 115.

FAMILY, PLANTATION AND SHIPS'  
Stores Supplied on Short Notice.  
New Goods by every steamer. Or-  
ders from the other Islands faith-  
fully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER  
WORKS CO., Ltd.

Mapleade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.  
HOLLISTER & CO., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIP-  
tion made to order

## CAPT. J. A. KING

Stricken With an Apoplectic Fit  
While Bathing.

AND DROWNED AT MOKAPU

Sketch of the Life and Career of the  
Minister of Interior of Hawai-  
ian Republic.

The community was horrified about 1:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon when word was received from the Kaneohe courthouse that Captain J. A. King, the Minister of the Interior, was dead and that his remains were already on the way to this city. Later on it was learned that he had died suddenly while bathing off Mokapu Point, and in the immediate vicinity of his brother-in-law's place there. The body arrived in the city about 4 o'clock and was deposited in Henry Williams' undertaking parlors for embalment.

It appears that about 10 o'clock in the morning Minister King, in company with his 6-year-old son, went down to the beach for the purpose of teaching the youngster how to swim. He was standing in about two feet of water talking to the boy when suddenly he fell forward face down into the water. The boy endeavored to raise him but could not. He says that his father gave two or three short gasps and then lay still. Leaving his father in the water, he ran to the house and raised an alarm, but when help arrived it was found that Captain King was beyond all human aid.

Wally Davis, brother of Mrs. King, procured a boat and placing the body therein rowed round to Kaneohe landing, arriving there at 1:45, and from the courthouse telephoned the news to town. On receipt of the sad intelligence Minister Mott-Smith and Attorney General Cooper at once left town to meet the body, and met the cortege about a mile and a half this side of Kaneohe. Henry Williams, who was also notified, went to Kaneohe for the purpose of bringing the remains to Honolulu, and later on Marshal Brown and a squad of patrolmen also started, but were met about a mile this side of the Fall by a company escorting the body. On arrival in the city the remains were taken to Henry Williams' parlors, where they will be embalmed and prepared for burial.

The body will lie in state in the old throneroom of the Executive building on Thursday from 11 to 3 o'clock, and the funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Arrangements are not yet completed, but the deceased Minister will receive a full State funeral, while the Masonic body, of which the deceased was a very active member, will conduct the services at the grave.

The late James A. King was born in Scotland and was 67 years of age last month. He came to these Islands first just after the close of the American Civil War, and shortly afterwards took command of the old trading schooner "Kona Packet," owned by Williams & Co., a Honolulu shipping firm. As master of this vessel he made a number of voyages to Alaska, Kamchatka and the Japan sea on trading expeditions. When the steamer Like-like was brought out by Wilder & Co., he accepted the position of chief officer, which he retained some time. When the bark Eakbank was wrecked off Waikiki and the wreck purchased by S. G. Wilder, Captain King was given charge of the wrecking operations. There were so very successful that it has been said the Eakbank was the foundation of the Wilder fortunes, as it has become the name of Mrs. Wilder's beautiful residence.

After this Captain King was made master of the Molokai and when the Kinai was added to the company's fleet he was given the command of that fine vessel. Later the company gave him charge of all its steamers, making him wharf superintendent, and in this position he remained until he entered the Cabinet of the Provisional Government at the time of the overthrow of the monarchy. Up to that time he had had no experience in political affairs, but he took a prominent place at once in the new Government.

Captain King was for a long time an honored member of Hawaiian Lodge, F. & A. M., but upon the institution of Pacific Lodge he became one of its charter members. He was also a member of Royal Arch Chapter and of the Honolulu Commandery. Of the

men who have become prominent since the monarchy none have stood higher in public estimation than Captain James A. King.

Among his Masonic brethren the opinion is general that Captain King over-exerted himself on Sunday afternoon in attending the funeral of John Phillips. Against the advice of nearly every one of his friends, who remembered that he had but lately recovered from a long, serious and almost fatal sickness, and wished him to ride in a carriage, he persisted in walking by the side of the coffin of his dead friend from Masonic hall to the cemetery. The walk was too much for him and he was seen to be suffering from its effects when Judd street was reached and a carriage was obtained for him. After the funeral he concluded to go over to the other side of the Island for a day or two's rest, and met his death the next morning.

Issued Under Direction of Bishop  
Museum Curator.

Professor W. T. Brigham, curator of the Bishop Museum, will probably arrive by next Kinai, with a representative of the Smithsonian Institute, sent out by the United States Government, says the Hilo Tribune. Mr. Brigham goes to Puna on investigations of an historical and ethnological nature.

The Bishop Museum is issuing a series of works under the editorship of Professor Brigham upon Hawaiian subjects. The first one has already appeared and is magnificently gotten up from a mechanical point of view, as well as being intensely interesting to the general reader no less than to the special student of Polynesian and Hawaiian antiquities. The subject of this volume is Hawaiian Featherery. It deals with all the implements, wearing apparel and ornaments made from or decorated with the feathers of Hawaiian birds, with illustrations of the same and descriptive and historical comments thereon drawn from every known source and authority. It seems as if these works, as they are issued, should be placed in the Hilo Library, as indeed they probably will be.

HONOLULU SUGAR CO.

Party of Inspection Visit the New  
Riadon Pumps.

On Friday last, Messrs. H. P. Baldwin, L. A. Thurston and H. Morrison, manager of the Makaweli plantation, visited the Honolulu Sugar Co. to inspect the new Riadon pumping plant which is in operation.

The seven and one-half million gallon pump was speeded up to nine million gallons per 24 hours and worked perfectly under this increased duty.

A twelve million gallon Riadon pump is now being installed and will be running within sixty days.

The new pump is very substantially built and contains many improvements that are well worth seeing.

An Editor's Den.

J. T. Stacker, editor of the Hawaii Herald, has built himself a den on the back lawn of his premises at Puna, to which he retires, when it is necessary to do a hard think and retire from the disturbing influence of the outer world. He dedicated the retreat on Friday evening last with a waltz rabbit and other things. Those invited to assist at the ceremonies were A. B. Loebenstein, W. A. Hardy, C. G. Campbell and W. H. Smith.—Tribune.



CAPTAIN JAS. A. KING.

## RUMORS CUT OFF

Denial That President Dole Will  
Resign or be Removed.

MINISTER COOPER IS AUTHORITY

And Special Agent Sewall Denies  
That He Has Been Made Pres-  
ident of Hawaii.

The rumor bend is at large in this city again, and taking advantage of President Dole's absence on Hawaii, has contrived a story to the effect that the President of the Hawaiian Republic was to be summarily removed and Special Agent Sewall appointed in his place. This rumor was in circulation yesterday afternoon, and an Advertiser man at once started out with the purpose of running it down. Several parties were found who had heard the story some days previously and others only an hour or two before.

Special Agent Harold M. Sewall was one of the first seen. He said: "This is the second time today that I have been asked about the relations of the United States with the gentlemen at the head of the Hawaiian Government. I had thought that we had succeeded in killing off all these rumor fiends when annexation was accomplished, but it seems not. If you can trace this particular rumor to its fountain head you will oblige me by letting me know the name of the originator. You may state from me that I know absolutely nothing about the matter, and that up to this time I have not even heard it mentioned. I am surprised that such rumors should gain credence."

Attorney General Cooper was seen after his return from Kaneohe yesterday evening, and said:

"You can say that I have never heard of such a story and that the Hawaiian Government knows nothing of it. As far as the Government is concerned there is not an atom of truth in it. President Dole has not resigned and we have never received the slightest intimation that he intends to do so. If he has been removed by President McKinley there is no one at the Executive building who has received any intimation of it. There is nothing in the rumor."

NEW KEHEI PUMPS.

The Kihel Plantation Company have contracted with the Riadon Iron Works of San Francisco for the installation of their new pumping plant for the coming year.

A double compartment shaft will be sunk to a depth of 300 feet and at the bottom of same a large underground chamber will be constructed to receive the new pumping machinery. The boilers will be erected at the surface of the shaft and steam conveyed to the pumps at the bottom.

Short pipe lines only will be required and it is estimated that the reduced coal consumption on account of the short pipes will soon pay for the construction of the shaft.

The Riadon Iron Works has guaranteed to have the shaft constructed and this plant in operation by August 1st, 1900.

## DEATH OF DR. HYDE

The End Came at Half Past  
Nine Last Evening.

WAS UNCONSCIOUS TO THE LAST

Arrangements for the Funeral Next  
Sunday Morning—Brief History  
of Deceased and His Work.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Dr. Chas. M. Hyde died last evening at 9:30 at his residence from a combination of ailments aggravated by the infirmities of increasing age. Gathered about his bedside at the last were his

on the work in Honolulu, and later passed it on to Rev. D. D. Baldwin and Rev. B. W. Parker.

As successor to this line of theological teachers Dr. Hyde reorganized the work, and placed the school upon a broader basis under the name of The North Pacific Institute. From this institution have gone forth from under the training of Dr. Hyde the whole circle of the younger men who today fill the pastorates of the Hawaiian churches. As among the married men who received their training from the late teacher may be mentioned the Reverends R. S. Timoteo and J. M. Enea of Oahu, S. L. Deaha, C. M. Kamakawiwole and W. M. Kalaivua of Hawaii. These men are the best of witnesses to the faithful and painstaking work of the late teacher. At some period or another he was made a trustee of the following institutions (a relationship which, in the most cases, he held through life), namely: Kohala Seminary, Makawae tag services of this most indefatigable of teachers.

Dr. Hyde was a man of wide range of thought and of knowledge. Very rarely is the man to be met who has the ability to discuss and impart knowledge upon so many and so widely different topics. The Social Science Club of Honolulu was initiated by him soon after his arrival, and through all these



REV. DR. CHAS. M. HYDE.

wife, his son, Chas. K. Hyde, his niece Miss Cordelia Hyde, Miss E. B. Snow, Rev. W. M. Kincaid and Mrs. Rose. Dr. Herbert, the family physician, was not present, a summons to be present not reaching him in time. The end came rather suddenly, although it was known that the reverend gentleman could not long survive. He had been entirely unconscious for three days, and remained so to the end.

Arrangements for the funeral as far as completed last night are that it shall be held at the Central Union church at the 11 o'clock service on Sunday morning. The Kawaiahaeo, Kaunakapili, Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese missions will all attend in full force and the services will be most impressive. The interment will be in Nuuanu cemetery. Henry Williams will have charge of the funeral arrangements.

The deceased gentleman returned only last week from a three months' visit to friends and relatives in the eastern States, whither he went in search of renewed health. Among the scenes of his boyhood days he seemed to regain somewhat of his vigor but the gain was but temporary, and when he again reached Hawaii it was to be carried from the steamer to a carriage.

The Reverend Charles McEwen Hyde, D.D., for twenty-two years so marked a figure in this island community, was one of those favored persons for whom heredity, education and grace had each done much. His father, Joseph Hyde, was a highly educated man, and from earliest years the son was surrounded with an atmosphere of culture and refinement. He was born in New York city in the year 1832, graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, and took his theological course partly in Union Theological Seminary, of New York city, and partly in Princeton, New Jersey. After graduating, his first pastorate was in Brimfield, Mass., and his second in the Centre Congregational Church of Haverhill, Mass.

At Brimfield he met Miss Mary Knight, a daughter of Dr. Knight, who became the loving companion of his labors, the joys and the sorrows of his eventful life. In 1877 there was sent to Boston a strong representation of the need of evangelical laborers to take the places of the missionary fathers in Hawaii, then fast passing off the stage, and in March of that year Dr. Hyde was appointed as a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and arrived in Honolulu in the same summer.

A number of the ablest men in the pointed to the work of training Hawaiians for the ministry. In the sixties Rev. W. P. Alexander took up this important work at the then flourishing station of Wailuku, Maui. He was succeeded by Rev. J. D. Paris, who carried

years he was the life and soul of it. He was a man of rare business talent, prompt in action, clear in perception and definite in statement. His talent for bringing the debates of general meetings, conferences or associations to definite point and result by carefully framed resolutions, which usually met acceptance, was most remarkable.

He was the most constant, faithful and valuable member of the Oahu Association and of the annual general association of the Island churches, which while health permitted he rarely failed to attend. An inevitable tribute to his rare executive ability was his appointment to the trusteeship of many of the institutions of learning upon these Islands. Seminary, Kaneohe Seminary, Oahu College and the Kamehameha Schools. He was also vice president and the most active member of the board of trustees of the Kamehameha Schools.

For the past five years the lessons for the Hawaiian Sabbath schools have been regularly prepared by the Doctor in quarterly form, under the title of the Hoahana. The last missionary work of his life was preparing for the press the lessons for this current month of October.

Work for the Master was his meat and drink. Personal comfort or repose seemed to have no place in his thought. "A faithful, efficient, successful missionary," might be the inscription upon his tombstone. Who in this world can win a higher tribute? "Time and strength were freely given to the upbuilding and development of these schools."

KAWAIAHAEO CHURCH YARD.

Suggestion That Drinking Fountain and Trough be Put in.

Editor Advertiser: Kawaiahaeo churchyard, the religious home of the old Hawaiian chiefs, has, through the efforts of Hon. A. S. Cleghorn and Rev. H. H. Parker, been greatly improved during the present year, in the raising of its hideous 6-foot wall down to two feet and in turning the dry and stony enclosure into an attractive lawn of manila grass, with gravel walks and seats under the shade trees. An artesian well is now being bored to provide water for keeping the premises in order. Sixty years ago there was a 30-foot well in the east corner of the yard, but that has long since been filled with rubbish. It has been suggested that a small trough might be fitted in between the two telephone poles, on the street corner, where animals in passing could quench their thirst. And perhaps a small fountain set in or on the corner of the wall with a cup for thirsty pedestrians might be added. Such charitable provisions here in Honolulu are very rare, but in some cities, where the streets are not so hot and dusty, are quite common.

This is only a suggestion from an outsider, in case some charitable person desires to improve the opportunity.







## MCKINLEY'S ORDER

Jurisdiction of Beretania Street  
Commission Denied.

## CONDEMNATION MAY PASS TITLE

Commission Delegated by Hawaiian  
Government Cannot Act  
for the United States.

President McKinley's recent order in relation to land sales cropped up in the proceedings of the Commission to Assess and Award Damages in the matter of the proposed widening of Beretania street, and the powers of the commission to proceed were disputed.

In the claim of Uwini Auld, who wanted the Government to pay her \$2 per foot for \$10 square feet taken off the front of her lot, Mr. McClean, attorney for the Auld estate, appeared especially for the purpose of objecting to any and all proceedings of the commission. He claimed that the commission had no jurisdiction to consider the claim on the ground that the board had no right, power or authority to condemn private property for public use, for the reason that such condemnation would pass the title to such property to the Government of the United States, and that the board is not acting for or authorized to act for the United States in the premises. The objection was overruled by the chairman, and Mr. McClean withdrew, declining to take any further part in the proceedings.

The commission then proceeded to take up the claims of Dr. F. L. Miner and James F. Morgan. Cecil Brown appeared specially on behalf of the claimants and protested against the action of the commission in proceeding with the claim on the ground that the commission had no power or authority in view of the proclamation of the President of the United States to take or condemn property whereby the title of said property is diverted not in favor of the Hawaiian Government, but in favor of the United States Government, and, further, that the commission had no jurisdiction to act for or on behalf of the United States in determining this matter, and that the Hawaiian Government has no right of condemning property for the benefit of the United States Government.

Chairman Dodge, having also overruled this objection, Mr. Brown then proceeded with the hearing on behalf of his client, under protest.

In the claim of Mary Adams, J. M. Dowsett, as her agent, also objected to the jurisdiction of the commission, and the proceedings had were under protest.

It is understood that this matter has already been considered by the Executive Council, and that the action of the commission in going on with the hearings is the result of a decision reached by the Government that the President's order does not apply to such proceedings as the present.

## COURT NOTES.

In the case of the James I. Dowsett Estate, Limited, a bill for specific performance, against George R. Carter, administrator of the Estate of Edward Dowsett, deceased, the defendant has filed an answer saying that he has no power to make the conveyance demanded of him save by order of the court. Plaintiffs have filed a replication to an answer and a notice that on Monday next they will move the court that a day be set for the hearing of the case.

Judge Perry has set Tuesday next at 10 o'clock to hear the demurrer of B. Kobayashi in the case of Sophia Hunter vs. M. S. Pereira and another.

In the case of B. F. Dillingham and others against Hanakaula Holt and others, the defendants have filed their exceptions to the overruling of the demurrer by Judge Stanley, and their exception has been allowed by the Judge.

In the matter of the Estate of the late John Henry Burns, Judge Perry yesterday admitted the will to probate and appointed Marie Burns executrix without bonds.

The accounts of David Dayton as guardian of Jennie B. Jones, Chas. A. Jones and Hannah P. Jones have been submitted.

David Dayton has also submitted his final account, notice of petition for allowance of accounts, discharge and final distribution as administrator of the estate of Lorenzo Marie Hammer, deceased.

## Large Fire in Sydney.

Telegraphic advices reached Auckland, N. Z., from Sydney just prior to the departure of the Moana of a great fire raging in the latter city involving the greater portion of Bridge street and causing immense damage. The fire originated in W. E. Smith's large warehouse and extended to the offices of the P. & O. S. S. Co., and adjacent large warehouses. The damage is already estimated at many tens of thousands of pounds sterling.

## Gen. M. Boots in Trinidad.

It is stated in one of our exchanges that Mr. George M. Boots, who was the manager of the Spreckelsville Plantation on Maui for two years prior to its transfer to Hawaiian and American capitalists, has gone to Cuba to take charge of the property of the Trinidad

Sugar Company. During his stay on these islands, he had opportunity of observing the working of some of the most successful factories to be found in any country, and will doubtless be able to introduce some of these into the factory which he has taken charge of.—Planters' Monthly.

## THE WEST'S RICHEST HEIRESS.

Last week Miss Mary Crocker, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Frederick Crocker, of San Francisco, reached her majority, and received as her share of her father's estate \$4,000,000 in stocks and bonds. This large sum is hers absolutely in her own right, which makes her the richest heiress in California and one of the wealthiest in the country, as few girls of 18 are trusted with full power over big fortunes. The estate has nearly doubled since Mr. Crocker's death by the advance of the value of stocks and bonds and by the purchase of additional securities out of the accumulated income.

## MASONIC FUNERAL

Body of John Phillips Laid  
to Rest.

Masonic Temple Crowded With Members  
Friends of the Deceased—Impressive  
Services at the Hall and Grave.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The funeral of the late John Phillips was attended by one of the largest gatherings ever seen in this city. Promptly at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the impressive Masonic funeral service was commenced at the Temple, but long before that hour the commodious lodge rooms were crowded with friends of the deceased gentleman and his family. After the ceremonies were concluded the large room was thrown open to waiting friends who wished for the last time to look upon the silent form before it was taken to its last resting place. The public portion of the service for the dead as set down by the Masonic ritual was gone through with at the close of which Mr. Hamilton Hill rendered the beautiful anthem "Calvary" with violin obligato by Mr. J. Rosen and organ accompaniment by Mr. Marcus. The pall-bearers then took charge of the casket and tenderly bore it downstairs to the waiting hearse. The procession was formed with a body of police followed in order by the Government band, Honolulu Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, delegations of the various Masonic bodies in the city, the hearse, chief mourners, the Council of State, of which the deceased was a member and the general public.

The route to the cemetery was lined with people, many of whom had been unable to gain admittance to the Masonic Temple and when the cemetery was finally reached, the concluding portions of the burial service of the Masonic order were conducted by Norman E. Gedge as worshipful master of Pacific Lodge assisted by E. I. Spalding, A. F. Gillman and H. E. Cooper, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

## SAMOAN MATTERS.

**Last Proclamation of the Three Consular Representatives.**

In the last Government meeting held on September 16th the following Proclamation was issued by common accord of the three Consular Representatives and the President of the Municipality:

## PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, from several meetings held by the Provisional Government of Samoa with the Chiefs of the respective parties, it appears that peace is now restored, and that the temporary necessity for any restrictions as provided for by the order of the High Commission and by the Government Proclamation of August 12th, no longer exists:

It is therefore, with the approval of the President of the Municipality of Apia ordered, that so much of the above mentioned order, and Proclamation, as required non resident Chiefs and people of Samoa to withdraw from the Municipality of Apia, is suspended for the present, and all Samoans are permitted to visit the Municipality for all legitimate purposes, as long as peace is maintained.

Witness our hands at Apia, this 16th day of September, A. D. 1899.

(Sgd.) L. W. OSBORN,  
United States Consul-General.  
GRUNOW,  
Imperial German Consul.  
HAMILTON HUNTER,  
Her Britannic Majesty's Acting-Consul.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

## RAINFALL FOR SEPTEMBER, 1899.

HAWAII.	Elev.	Rain.
Stations—	(Ft.)	(In.)
Waialeale	50	6.38
Hilo (town)	100	
Kaunapali	1250	
Popekahi	100	6.63
Honolulu	200	
Hakalau	200	5.16
Honolulu	200	5.87
Laupahoehoe	10	7.01
Kohala	400	
Kukui	250	1.80
Paaloa	750	3.46
Paauhau (Moo)	300	0.72
Paauhau (Greig)	1200	2.14
Honokaa (Muir)	425	1.82
Honokaa (Kalehua)	900	2.06
Kukuihaele	700	2.07
Awini Ranch	1100	5.50
Awini (Lot 6)		
Niuli	200	3.80
Kohala (parsonage)	250	4.44
Kohala (mission)	255	4.12
Kohala (Sugar Co.)	224	3.23
Waimea	2720	2.46
Kaliua	950	5.19
Lanikai	1540	6.02
Kealahou	1580	7.67
Naalehu	650	0.84
Naalehu	1250	1.30
Naalehu	1725	2.05
Honouapo	115	0.28
Hilea	850	0.31
Pahala	200	
Paauhau	1700	7.96
Ola (Russell)	4000	2.37
Volcano House	4000	
Kapoho	110	
Pohokiki	10	2.23
Kalapaua	8	1.54

MAUI.	Elev.	Rain.
Lahaina	600	
Olowalu	15	0.80
Waipae Ranch	700	
Kaupo (Mokulua)	285	1.55
Kipahulu	100	1.95
Hama Pletie	60	4.05
Nahiku	120	1.24
Hale	700	1.17
Kula (von Tempky)	4000	0.84
Kula (Kealahou)	2800	0.62
Puomalei	1400	
Pala	180	
Kalahou Ranch	2000	

MOLOKAI.		
Mapulehu .....	70	
OAHU.		
Punahou, W. Bureau ....	50	0.80
Kulaokahua .....	50	0.25
Kewalo (King st.) .....	15	
Makiki Reservoir .....	150	0.80
Kapiolani Park .....	10	0.00
School St. (Bishop) .....	50	1.10

KAUAI.	Elev.	Rain.
Lihue (Grove Farm)	200	0.75
Lihue (Molokoa)	200	0.98
Kilauea	325	
Hanalei	10	2.67
Walawa	32	

KAUAI.		
Lihue (Grove Farm) ...	200	0.75
Lihue (Molokoa) .....	300	0.98
Kilauea .....	325	
Hanalei .....	10	3.67
Walaue .....	32	
RECORDS NOT HITHERTO PUBLISHED.		

## C. J. LYONS.

Meteorologist Government Survey.

N. B.—Observers are requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, that they may appear in the published report on the 15th of following month.

## Meteorological Summary For the

Month of September 1899.

Temperature, mean for the month, 77.1 F.; normal, 77.3; average daily, maximum, 83.5; average daily minimum, 72.9; average daily range, 10.6; greatest daily range, 16.0; least, 6.0; highest temperature, 85; lowest, 69.

Barometer average, 29.967; normal, do.; 29.969 (corr. for gravity); highest, 30.09; lowest, 29.82; greatest change in 24 hours, 0.14.

Relative humidity, mean of 9 a. m. and 9 p. m., 64.5; mean dewpoint, 64.5; both slightly below normal; absolute moisture 6.7 grains per cubic foot.

Rainfall, 0.80 inch; normal, 2.04. Total since January 1, 17.57; this is 7.50 inches below normal.

Trade winds interrupted only one half day; cloudiness, 4.5 (tenths of sky); normal, 4.0. The arctic air level fell during the month from 24.4 feet to 34.2 feet above mean sea-level; total fall since March 1, 1.6 feet.

The rainfall in Hilo and Puna, Hawaii, has been about 50 per cent of the normal for September. In Kohala, Waimea, the upper levels of Hamakua and in Kona, about the normal amount.

In lower Hamakua and Kauai, also on Maui, Oahu and Kauai, about 40 per cent of the normal.

The rain periods for the month were on the 12th and 22d.

CURTIS J. LYONS,  
Government Meteorologist.

**Horn Fly Remedy.**

To those who are troubled with this aggravating little pest upon their cattle, we recommend the following receipt, which has been in successful operation upon the Model Farm at Guelph, Ontario, for the past two years: "To one gallon of fish or good tanner's oil, put in four tablespoonfuls of Crude Carbolic Acid and spray the animals about twice a week. This preparation has the reputation of never failing to accomplish its purpose, and is absolutely harmless to the cattle."—Farmers News, Canada.



PRINCE AND PRINCESS HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

It is reported that Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Emperor of Germany, after he leaves China, will visit the Hawaiian Islands. He may also make a trip across the Pacific to the United States. Prince Henry was married in February, 1893, to the Grand Duchess Alexandra of Russia.

**MR. RICHARDS RETURNS.**

And Talks About the Honolulu Stock Yards Co.

T. B. Richards, vice-president of the Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd., returned from the Mainland on the Mariposa.

Mr. Richards went to the coast in the early part of August to purchase the outfit for the company's livestock and returns after having experienced the shipping of a cargo of vehicles and fifty head of fine horses.

The company's elegant building on King and South streets will be completed about the time the stock arrives. In about one week, when Honolulu will be treated to new and up-to-date turnouts.

Mr. Richards has had years of experience in the heavy business in large cities, knows the wishes of the people and has purchased to please the public.

**Toward Safe Port.**

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamer Wairarapa, 100 days out from London for New Zealand, was towed into Port Blenheim, South Africa, September 12, with much shaft broken and propeller lost.

**WHY EXPERIMENT ON YOURSELF.**

With remedies of doubtful utility, when you can get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which has stood the test of time? Twenty-five years' sale and use have proven that remedy to be a prompt and certain cure for colds. It will cure a cold in a day if taken as soon as the cold has been contracted and before it has settled in the system. Sold by all druggists. Remedy, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

**HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO., LIMITED.**

General Commission Merchants

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

**Live Stock, Fowls, Feed and Vehicles**

Bought, sold and exchanged on commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

Correspondence solicited.

G. E. WILCOX, President.  
K. SUMR, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. F. HUCKLEBERRY, Vice President.  
T. MAY, Auditor.

**Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.**

POST OFFICE BOX 454—HUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

**Artificial Fertilizers.**

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—  
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZERS, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERHAM, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

**ARTISTIC Bookbinding**

Hawaiian Gazette Office.

**The Best Results**

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the direct market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—where wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two Dollars, while another be considered a bargain at Four Dollars. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

**Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,**

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

**COOL WICKER FURNITURE**

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just a hand.

**Our Repair Department**

is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

**J. HOPP & CO.**

Lending Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL ST. 1.

J. H. & CO.—J. I. & CO.—

The UNITED STATES NAVY and the UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORTS

**USE THE VACUUM OILS**

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S FLEET was lubricated with

**VACUUM OILS**

The BRITISH, ITALIAN, JAPANESE and other Navies

Use Vacuum Oils

ADMIRAL CAMARA, has ordered for the CARLOS V. and PELAYO of the Spanish Navy the

**Vacuum Oils**

IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS the standard of merit is

**The "Vacuum"**

**PACIFIC HARDWARE CO. LIMITED.**

AGENT FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Port and Merchant Streets, King and Bethel Streets.



## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. M. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1899

## DR. C. M. HYDE.

The death of Dr. Hyde was not unexpected. He has been a sufferer for several years. During his long service in these islands, he has been connected with many of the principal religious and charitable institutions, and his ability, industry and integrity have been recognized and appreciated. His unselfishness and earnest desire to discharge the duties and obligations he had assumed, placed upon him great responsibilities, which he cheerfully accepted as his life work. It may be justly said of him, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

## A TYPICAL AMERICAN.

H. K. Thurber of New York city, who died several weeks ago, was one of the remarkable men of America. In 1890, he established in that city a wholesale grocery house, which introduced for the first time in the American trade, the packing of groceries in an attractive form. In 1884, he retired from business with a fortune of \$2,000,000 acquired entirely by honest toil and superb management. He then lost his head. Like many of the poor boys who had left the country towns, for ventures in the metropolis, he had, for the best part of his life, thought of nothing but money making. Philanthropy interested him as a side issue, and he contributed freely to its needs. But the best part of his life had been spent in acquiring the habit of money making, and when he retired, he found himself in the deep canon of this habit, and he could not rise above its banks.

Any other life but that of a money maker was strange and unnatural to him. So he soon plunged into new enterprises, the nature and conditions of which he did not understand, although he sincerely believed that he did. These affairs gave an outlet to his great energy. His shrewd friends could not hold him within bounds. His wife, to whom he had opened his purse, freely for every philanthropic cause, could not restrain him. He had fixed his habits and could not change them. He also lived in and breathed the speculative air of the times. He invested in a great soap enterprise, a large boot and shoe manufactory, in steamships, in western ranches and mines, and in 1891, he "went under," owing large sums of money. Instead of giving up the game, he started in his 66th year of age for the West, and undertook to get out of his scattered properties, by careful work, sufficient money to pay his creditors. He worked against an ebbing tide, but he pulled a lusty oar, with the enthusiasm of youth. He contracted pneumonia in Kansas and died a few days ago. It was said by one of his friends who had seen him when he was the genial and ambitious King of the grocery world, that it was pathetic to watch the enthusiasm of this broken merchant, who had once been the leader of the New York Chamber of Commerce, as he dashed over the western prairies, in his old age, following up his cattle interests out of which he expected to pay many of his debts.

He was a staunch Republican. No man gave more freely to the cause. But he denounced his own party in a memorable article in Belford's Magazine in 1889, because it had permitted the American foreign marine service to become nearly extinct, and the Stars and Stripes to become as rare in foreign ports as the flag of Peru. He denounced the protection of the manufacturing interest alone. He claimed that it was unjust and "un-American" to abandon the flag on the high seas. But the party did nothing.

Mr. Thurber will stand as a type of an American of the speculative age—an age of vast commercial success, and of infinite personal suffering and distress.

## A RECLAIMED IDOL.

The discovery of a helpless, infirm and retired idol buried many feet under the soil, near Ewa, has produced a commotion among the idols who are now residing in the Bishop Museum, at the expense of no great Bishop charity. The monotony of their lives was suddenly broken when Prof. Brigham, their beloved priest and friend, announced to them the recovery of an esteemed idol from a hole in the ground. "Gentlemen idols and gods, I have the pleasure of announcing to you the discovery of one of your long lost brethren, and my expectation that he will become a useful member of your society. While the most of you have behaved like true gentlemen and responsible idols, since I have had the honor to receive you and provide for your wants, in this beautiful Museum,

which the irreverent call a 'Heathen Temple,' I have noticed that a few of you have been discontented and rebellious, and have failed to appreciate the high mission which is your lot, and which this magnificent structure has been erected to aid you in fulfilling. In introducing to you this distinguished stranger, and assigning to him a permanent place in your ranks, I undertake to guarantee his respectability and his sacred pedigree. Any failure on your part to receive him as an Associated Idol, will cause me to resort to the painful process of playing the hose on your venerable and consecrated forms."

It is an open secret that since many idols of Oceania have been placed in the Bishop Museum, Prof. Brigham has not always respected or recognized their different ranks and idols of low pedigree have been placed on shelves which are higher than those upon which the most distinguished gods were located. This unfortunate arrangement has caused much irritation, and, during the last year, there was formed "The Amalgamated Order of Associated Idols," which has finally secured harmony among all classes of resident gods. The Executive Committee, under the wise advice given to them by Mr. Joseph S. Emerson, as an impartial arbitrator, have finally compromised all claims, and "seated" the gods according to their several ranks. The native Hawaiian gods have the preference in place, while the idols from the insignificant islands of the southern Pacific and New Zealand are regarded as guests.

These idols represent different types of lower and higher heathenism, they are conservative in their theological views, adhere to traditions and are conscious of the contemptuous remarks made about their personal beauty by the inconsiderate visitors who gaze upon them with curiosity. The curator of the Museum must be congratulated upon the success with which he has organized a happy family of independent gods.

The bitter feud which has so long existed between the Hawaiian idols, and the missionary party has now substantially ended. The idols concede, after seventy years of controversy, that for the accident of their general overthrow and the breaking up of their sacred heiaus, or temples, in 1819, the drunken sailors and not the missionaries were mainly responsible. The President of the Amalgamated Order of Associated Idols remarked in his annual address: "There is nothing mean about us. We give the missionaries credit for making a better state of things, although they prevented our restoration, and made us humiliated back-numbers. We will even shake hands with Dr. B."

It is to be presumed that this restored idol will be placed in the Museum, with appropriate ceremonies. Let us, who were born in these islands, and whose geographical ancestors worshipped these idols, publicly acknowledge these links in the chain of our national evolution.

## A SPANISH MEMORIAL.

In another column appears a restatement of the matter involving the establishment of an International Institute for Spanish girls in Madrid, Spain. Even if the nation which freely gave \$1,000,000 per day in driving the Spaniards out of Cuba, in the name of and for the sake of humanity, cannot contribute funds towards the establishment of this International Institute, the men and women of the nation can do so. The ignorance and weakness and thriftlessness of the Spanish must now be reached through their girls and women. The benefits to be conferred on the coming generations of Spanish children, by an institution that will teach the young women of Spain the best theory and practice of life, known to the Anglo-Saxons, cannot be measured in money. Above all, America owes a sentimental debt to Spain, which cannot better be paid than by planting in Madrid a perpetual memorial of the discovery made by Columbus.

## A THOUGHTFUL DEED.

Thomas Jefferson illustrated in his life the desire to help his fellows in small as well as great things. He had noticed the inferior kernels of rice produced in the rice plantations of the South. While travelling in Italy, he observed that the rice produced by the Italians was of a better quality. He filled the pockets of his overcoat with picked grains, and on returning to America, sent them to a rice planter who planted them, and obtained a better crop. Other planters obtained seed from these kernels and the rice crop improved in quality and increased in value. The great expounder of democracy in America, who filled the highest office as well as many other important offices in the government of the Republic found time to do his countrymen a great service, by following and watching the small things, and turning them to good account.

## CAPTAIN KING

Captain King came into prominence with the creation of the Provisional Government. From the date of his appointment to the day of his death he remained in office as Minister of the Interior. His loyalty to the cause of republicanism and annexation was unquestioned. He was a man of strict integrity, and utterly fearless in discharging his duty. During the few occasions when there was serious fear of general insurrection, his courage was clearly manifested. He was not an aggressive man in his office. The duties of the Interior office were not within the line of his experience or education. He was called upon to administer the affairs of the most important office in the Republic, during a transition period, and at a time when the indefinite policy of the Monarchy was succeeded by the definite policy of the Anglo-Saxon. He, with the other members of the Cabinet, was confronted with many perplexing questions.

His ill health for several years prevented him from attending to the duties of the office. His death will be regretted by his many friends.

## WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

The statements, under the head of "Rumanism Here," which appear in another column are evidences of the fact that beneath the rather quiet and pleasing exterior of American civilization on these islands, there exists an irresponsible and cruel domestic despotism which defies our laws. It is the rule of the Chinese High-binder of California. These despotic Asiatic clubs are a rule unto themselves. They exist on all of the plantations, and in all of the towns. The rioters and murderers at the Kahuku riot escaped, with several exceptions, because the Japanese "Club" ordered that there be no evidence produced before the jury that tried the prisoners. The Japanese fear the leaders of these Clubs more than they fear the police or the executive power of the Government.

So far, these Clubs have generally respected the law of the land in their relations with the white races. They are not sufficiently well organized and rich to openly attack the white race. Nor have they the sympathy or aid of many respectable and responsible Asiatic business men residing here. They will not make an open fight against law and order until Asiatic immigration is checked by the Federal laws, and restricted immigration becomes the hot bed of strikes.

But, today, in these islands, the Asiatics are being governed in many of their important social relations by Asiatic, and not Anglo-Saxon law. They know nothing about our "glorious institutions" and we have neither the mood or the opportunity to inform them about the difference between our and their forms of government. Being left to themselves they naturally follow out their own ideas of social protection and become an imperium in imperio. Fortunately for the State of California, "Chinatowns" are small affairs in comparison with the population and wealth of the State. Here, the existence of plantations in different parts of the islands, creates numerous "Chinatowns," which are advancing in numbers and strength.

This is not a theory, but a condition. What shall be done about it? Must we, after all, accept it, suffer from it, and charge it up as a moral but expensive element in the cost of sugar?

Regarding the "social evil," the extreme offensiveness of the conditions call for some immediate action. The brothels, the churches and the schools are close together. Shall they be separated? The higher class of Japanese, speaking from their own successful treatment of the evil in Japan, declare for segregation. But at once a moral question arises, like that which an English traveller said arose in Cairo. The dog is sacred in the eyes of the Mussulmans. One died in the street, and sanitary reasons called for his removal. But the followers of the Koran would not consent that any one should touch even his dead body. So he decayed and even if he did make a terrible stench, the faithful followers of the Prophet felt that they had violated no principles of religion in permitting the dead dog to be "segregated."

The social evil is a moral offense. It exists here, as it exists everywhere else. What shall be done with it? Every community that has tried to destroy it has failed to do so. The churches do not tackle the matter because preaching and exhortation are only pop guns against granite walls in assaulting it. Like the devout Mussulmans, who cannot touch the dead dog, they dare not favor the segregation of it, lest they violate some principle.

But something must be done about removing this offense from the heart of the city. There is a simple and practical way of doing it which any intelligent person will approve of. The Executive can segregate it if the community will approve of it.

If an evil must be tolerated, let the question of principle be suspended, and the evil be made less offensive.

We try to follow the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill." But we heartily approve of killing off the Filipinos, because they will not do that which we tell them to do. We simply resort to "practical" methods to accomplish a certain result. If the community will urge the Executive to act, we shall make this evil less intolerable, and the principle can be reserved as we reserve it in the case of wars.

## THE SQUATTERS AND THE LAW.

The rush of the squatters to the government lands of Hawaii, is strictly in accordance with the "American spirit," as the Squatter Bugle must hold. But it is in defiance of the letter of the Federal law of the Mainland. If there is any defect in our municipal laws or in the Federal laws, which permits one class of citizens to take advantage of another class, it is considered "good business" to take such advantage. No one can complain of the squatters campaign on Hawaii even if there is a defect in the laws.

The squatters, however, have not read Section 73 of the bills introduced both in the Senate and the House for the Government of Hawaii. The words are these:

"That the laws of Hawaii relating to public lands, the settlement of boundaries, and the issuance of patents on land commission awards, except as changed by this Act, shall continue in force until Congress shall otherwise provide."

This is the provision agreed upon by the committees of both houses of Congress, and will not be disturbed unless some outside and mysterious pressure is made upon members. This cannot be done if the community and the planters take the least interest in preventing any change.

If the bill passes in its present shape, so far as the disposition of land is concerned, all public lands must be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. The squatters do not obtain the least advantage over others desiring to buy land. They may occupy it, and cultivate it, but they are to be charged with full knowledge of the present laws which forbid squatting and with knowledge of the laws which may continue the present existing laws.

On the Mainland, in past years, when land was cheap as dirt itself, and no surveys of it had been made, the squatter who settled and improved remote parts of it, was kindly regarded by Congress and granted certain privileges. But that day has passed, and the conditions of land settlement are not now the same.

Of course the views of both committees in the Senate and House may be changed by the action of both houses. The squatters may be justified in gambling on the chances of a change in favor of squatter sovereignty. But if the community does its duty, the provisions of the present bill in Congress will not be changed.

The local government, through its surveyors and agents, should make every month a careful note of the actual operations of the squatters, and preserve clear evidence of their methods of settlement on the land. This would be done at once if the Interior Department was not hopelessly destitute of energy. The squatters are not, it is said by those who have visited the place, where these enterprising prospectors are at work, complying even with the Federal laws governing the occupation of land. They are earnestly engaged in beating the Devil around the stump. Few, and it is said none, are living on the land, but all have put up shanties of the cheapest sort which they do not occupy.

If the occasion arises, and the present laws are modified so as to give these promoters a chance for permanent settlement, or speculation, they will not hesitate to swear, each and all of them, that they had lived continuously on the land, and they will swear each other through. There will be no evidence in contradiction, unless some one feeds the Interior Department with powder and whiskey and changes it from what it is, the Sluggard's department, to one that has some sand in it.

## THE FRENCHMAN'S VIEW

The Reverend Mr. Kincaid gave to the members of the Research Club on Friday evening an unusually interesting description and analysis of the motives of the men who persecuted Dreyfus to the end, and secured his conviction. He describes the dominant motive to be the destruction of the French Republic and the restoration of the Empire which would carry with it the dominance of the Jesuits in spiritual matters.

Those who have studied the case will agree partially in this view of it. Others take an entirely different view. This remarkable case illustrates the difficulty that foreigners meet with in analyzing or estimating the motives or forces which govern large or national movements.

During the American Civil war, the educated British, the French and the German higher classes looked upon the war as one of conquest by the North. By a Gladiolus regarded the men who

## Could Not Sleep

Suffered With Dyspepsia and Unable to Do Her Work—Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I suffered with dyspepsia and could not do any kind of housework. I was very nervous and could not sleep. I heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that I bought a bottle. I found it gave me relief and I bought six bottles. When I had taken them I was cured. I can now do my housework and can sleep well at night." MARISS HANSEN, 1720 Prospect Avenue, Helena, Montana.

"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla excellent for building up and strengthening the system when it is in a run down or exhausted condition." MRS. SARAH M. SMITH, Red Lodge, Montana.

If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 for \$5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

fought for the Union as cruel and misguided individuals who were slaughtering their Southern brethren without any justification whatsoever.

Some who condemn the attitude of the French nation towards Dreyfus, feel that foreigners may not understand French thought on the subject. Rightly or wrongly the majority of Frenchmen have been persuaded to believe that Dreyfus, in spite of the want of sufficient evidence, was involved in transactions which might weaken and cripple the army in its efforts to successfully confront Germany, in the event of war. This desire to protect their fatherland against a powerful foe has led them to sacrifice Dreyfus for the sake of the country. The efficiency of the army is all in all to them, and its demoralization by an acquittal of Dreyfus would cause serious disaster if not revolution. Other nations may coldly look at the affair, and criticize their apparent failure to do justice in it, but they may not understand the drift of French thought any more than Europe understood the motives and thoughts of the Union men of America, when they laid desolate the Southern States.

Powerful as the Jesuits have been in France, if we can believe the best modern writers on the religious condition of that country, the dominant men, and the newspapers which influence public opinion in Paris, are beyond the reach of the Roman church, or the Jesuits. While the women of France are devout Catholics, the men who live near the political centres are so merely in name. The statesmen agree with the first Napoleon, that a nation needs some kind of a religion as a balance wheel for the mob. France has already stricken down the political power of the Roman church in France.

The Pope, wiser than the Jesuits, or the Propaganda, accepts the growing power of republicanism, not only in France, but in the United States and will not peril his own interests by taking any action whatsoever that has a political bearing on French politics. The Jesuits no doubt would like to aid in restoring the Monarchy, but the massacre of the Archbishop of Paris, by the Commune in 1871, leads them to avoid interfering with public affairs. The safety of the Roman church in France lies in developing its spiritual and not temporal power. The extraordinary extension of Roman Catholicism in America, in spite of the total indifference and even secret hostility of the temporal power, has finally taught its sagacious and experienced leaders where its only safety lies.

There will be many volumes of literature published during the next fifty years on the Dreyfus case. At present it seems to baffle any satisfactory analysis.

## COL. VALENTINE RYAN.

Now First Sergeant of Company D, Thirty-fifth Infantry.

Perhaps one of the most distinguished men of the Thirty-fifth Infantry, now in our city, is the first sergeant of Company D—Mr. Ryan, or, as he should be named, Colonel Valentine Ryan, of the Second Louisiana Regiment (better known as the famous "Louisiana Tigers"). He had the distinction of being the only man who was ever elected from the position of non-commissioned officer to the highest rank in the regiment, and that by the unanimous vote of the entire regiment.

Colonel Ryan in public life is one of the best-known ventriloquists, mimic and character impersonators in the world and is known all over four continents as one of the highest-paid artists in the profession.

Strange to state this same Valentine Ryan is the same man who had the honor of being the last entertainer who ever performed before the last King of these islands.

As W. Sirvin has resumed his position as secretary of the Chinese Bureau, and is hard at work catching up with a lot of work that had fallen behind while he was detailed on special service at the Custom-house.

Read Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s (of Chicago, Ill.) advertisement, headed "Special for Hawaii," in this issue.

## UP FOR CONTEMPT

Manager Pain to Answer Tomorrow.

It is Claimed That the Hawaiian Tramways Company Has Violated the Southwick Injunction.

In the suit of T. S. Southwick against the Hawaiian Tramways Company, W. H. Pain, manager of the company, has been cited to appear and show cause before Judge Perry at 1:30 p. m. today why he should not be punished for contempt in violating the injunction issued. The citation is based on the following motion and affidavit:

## MOTION.

Now comes the above named plaintiff, by his attorneys, Kinney, Ballou & McCannahan, and shows to this honorable court that on the 11th day of October, 1899, a restraining order issued out of this court enjoining and restraining the above named defendant, its servants, agents and attorneys, from doing certain alleged illegal acts, which restraining order the defendant above named has failed to comply with in that it is now laying and preparing to lay a girder rail track bound with copper bonds on said King street for its use and occupancy.

Wherefore we ask that an order issue out of this court citing said defendant, or its agents or servants or attorneys, to appear and show cause why it should not be adjudged guilty of contempt.

This motion is based upon record and the affidavit of J. A. McCandless, which affidavit is hereto attached and made part hereof.

Upon reading the foregoing motion and affidavit it is ordered that the said Hawaiian Tramways Company, its servants, agents and attorneys, or any of them, be cited to appear before this court upon the 17th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., and show cause why they should not be adjudged guilty of contempt.

A. PERRY.

First Judge of the First Circuit Court. Honolulu, October 16, 1899.

## AFFIDAVIT OF J. A. McCANDLESS.

Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, ss. J. A. McCandless, a resident of the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says: That on Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1899, this affiant being then on King street, in the city of Honolulu, at or about the hour of 8:30 o'clock a. m. of said day, did see laborers on said King street, in front of the Executive grounds, placing iron plates on railroad cross-ties, such as the said Hawaiian Tramways Company have been using in the construction of their second or double-track railway, at and on the aforesaid King street.

## FREE KINDERGARTENS.

[Communicated.]

Mrs. Coleman thinks she must resign! The board of directors and everybody will not have it so. In a few words rich with meaning, she explained how necessary this resignation is to her. The gathering in of money, the work of the financial secretary, requires unremitting attention as the kindergarten scheme increases in volume. Would it not seem that in this era of enormous values in sugar stocks, that means for maintenance and for extension should come in like a flood? Dear public, let not the wheels of this chariot of salvation be impeded by the clogging of the motive power! Mrs. Lawrence, "The child entity!" Each one holds a world of possibilities of advance to the race in itself. Can the street urchin reach such an end unaided? First neglected, or spoiled, the creature of a parent's mood or passion, how can he respond to that magic stimulant—love? Watch him, and no less the youth of better birth, he, too, neglected or spoiled, it may be. Help both, I pray you; to realize the best that is in him, or her, for the girl is reaching out, too. Give them the "good time" in the kindergarten, which is manna to their souls. Let them shout and sing in the gladness of their hearts. Let them play, eat, learn in the way they long for. What to eat, how to sleep, are important questions. The chewing habit, which leads to bad eating and worse drinking, put it aside. Give encouragement and sympathy from the outside. Give sinews of work, for in this day, as of yore, this workman is worthy of his hire. Money is excellent and never too abundant, but heart-to-heart contact is better. Let every child have two years of kindergarten. Let every parent or guardian give a one-hundredth part of the income, a hundredth part of time, to this furtherance of this best industry. Let it be done year after year, and every child may become, in the highest sense, a man, a woman. It is easier for a teacher to get a good position, insuring less of time, less of labor, less of education and a better salary, than the people of Honolulu allow to the kindergartens, and no comparison in point of exertion or wear and tear.

The burden of Mrs. Richardson's theme, "More Kindergartens," as there is not room for half who might enter. "Freely ye have received, freely give." Boys' and girls' clubs have come into being, reading-rooms, etc., but these are only the vanguard of the great host of good works to follow in the near future. For what has the good God given us such marvelous and timely prosperity, if not to enable us to search the highways and by-ways for this material that passed through this alchemy shall people our islands with the good, the just, the true, the industrious, the generous, the educated.



## U. S. OFFICERS

Who Disgraced Their Uniforms  
On the Oceanic Deck.

PROTECTED BY THEIR SUPERIORS

And the Hawaiian Police Force Openly  
Defied Who: They Attempted  
to Serve Warrants.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon two captains and three lieutenants belonging to the regiment on the transport City of Para, who were standing in front of "The Kaah" store, called out to Charles E. Dunwell, a licensed driver of the Pantheon hackstand, to bring his hack across the street. He did so, and the five officers got in, four behind and one in front. He was told to drive to the City of Para, and started down Fort street. When opposite the bank of Hawaii one of them asked what the fare was. Dunwell thought there were but four officers in all on the hack and promptly answered "One dollar." He was told to go ahead, and drove on to the wharf alongside the vessel.

On reaching the wharf the driver was asked what he would take the entire party out to Sans Souci for, the trip to occupy two hours. Dunwell answered that he would do it for \$5, but on discovering that there were five in the party instead of four said it would be worth \$10. One of the officers said he would give him \$4, that Frank Lillia would take them out for that and that was all they would pay. Dunwell replied that he was working for the Pantheon stables, while Lillia drove his own hack and could make his own rates. He refused to take them for less than \$10 and demanded his fare for bringing them to the wharf. One of them threw a half-dollar at him and told him that was enough. Dunwell persisted that he would have a dollar or nothing. The officers by that time were standing about the hack. As Dunwell stooped to gather up the reins which had fallen during the controversy, one of them, who wore a captain's shoulder straps, grabbed them and twisted them around Dunwell's hands, forcing him down in the front of the hack. He then grabbed the whip by the thong and unmercifully belabored him with its butt end over the head. Not satisfied with this exhibition of brutality, two of the other officers jumped into the back seat of the hack, seized the unfortunate driver around the neck and punched him with their fists severely. This most disgraceful proceeding was further aggravated by the use by all the officers of the foulest language that man could give tongue to directed against the driver. These expressions by would-be gentlemen against an innocent hackdriver will not bear printing, but they are preserved in the records of the Police Station for future use.

The sudden appearance of either the colonel or major in command on the gangplank of the City of Para and his most peremptory orders to the foul-mouthed officers under his command to desist was all that saved the hackdriver from being nearly killed. As it is he is so much injured that he may have to be sent to the hospital.

Dunwell cannot remember whether it was a colonel or major who came down the gangplank and ordered the officers on board, but whatever his rank was he gave the driver the dollar he had demanded and went back to the ship. Dunwell drove direct from the wharf to the Police Station and entered a complaint to the Marshal. He was advised to try and settle the matter in some way as the vessel was about to leave. He sought the services of his attorney, Charles Creighton, and called on the British Vice Consul for advice.

In the meantime Marshal Brown had sent Deputy Marshal Chillingworth and Senior Captain of Police Robert Parker to the vessel with orders to see the commanding officer and ask him what he proposed to do about it. They took Dunwell with them and while standing on the wharf the latter identified one of the officers on the ship as one of those engaged in the assault. After being kept waiting for some time the officers were finally told that the commanding officer would see no one and that they would not be allowed on board.

They reported to the Marshal and Dunwell was advised to go before Judge Wilcox and swear to a complaint charging the officers with assault and battery. This he did, the warrants were promptly made out and given to Deputy Marshal Chillingworth and Captain Parker with orders to serve them if possible and to demand an interview with the commanding officer of the troops on board the City of Para. They were stopped by sentries posted on the gangplank and told they could not go on board. They persisted in being allowed to send a message to the commanding officer, which was finally taken by a corporal, who brought back positive orders to the sentries to allow no one on board under any pretence. Chillingworth then determined to make an attempt to serve the warrants anyhow and made a dash to get on board. The sentries were too quick for him, however, and had their bayonets crossed in front of him. The officers could do no more and went back to the Police Station with the warrants unserved.

The sentries and corporal at the head of the gangplank were made fully acquainted with the official position of the two officers and thoroughly understood their object in trying to get on board, but they explained to the officers that they were powerless in the matter and could do nothing but obey the orders of their superiors.

Charles E. Dunwell, the man who was so brutally used in this affair, is not a man to rest under his injuries.

He is the same man who was arrested by the late Marshal Hitchcock for alleged complicity in the late revolution. He placed his case in the hands of the late British Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes, with the result that his sentence was made so clear that the Hawaiian Government finally compromised his claim at a cost of about \$2,500 rather than take the chances of having to pay more to the British Government.

It is understood that he will appeal to the British representatives both here and at Washington for immediate redress for the uncalled-for injuries he has sustained at the hands of these United States army officers.

The facts of Dunwell's case as related above have been carefully verified by the police, and there is every reason to believe that they are substantially as given.

## Dropped Dead.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon word was sent to the Police Station that Mrs. Moses, wife of Capt. Moses of the schooner Kawailani, had dropped dead in her residence at Kailua while conversing with a number of friends.

The deceased lady was for many years a member of Kaunakapili church choir and was possessed of a very fine soprano voice.

## OUR MAUI LETTER

## Malulani Hospital Board of Trustees.

## Makawao Debating Society Resolves that Liquor Traffic Should Not Be Under Government.

MAUI, Oct. 14, 1899.—During last evening, the 13th, the Makawao Debating Society held its regular meeting in the parlors of the Paia Foreign church. The subject debated was "Resolved that the traffic of spirituous liquor should be conducted under government control." Messrs. F. Carty and W. O. Aiken led in the affirmative and Messrs. John Fleming and Frank Alexander championed the negative. The audience sustained the negative side when the vote was taken. The attendance of members and auditors was of the usual number. The question adopted for discussion at the next meeting is Resolved that navigation has done more for the civilization of the world than railroads—or something to that effect.

The government has recently placed Malulani hospital, Wailuku, under the control of a board of three trustees composed of Sister Bonaventura, Dr. John Weddick and Sheriff L. M. Baldwin. Under this new system of management the hospital will depend upon its income for support. This institution has always been most popular, and one of which Maui people are justly proud.

Dr. Weddick, government physician of Wailuku, has so far recovered from his severe accident as to walk about on crutches.

During Monday afternoon, the 9th, fourteen teachers held their usual monthly meeting in the Makawao Government school house. The subjects of history and primary arithmetic were discussed.

The Makawao Road Board deserve especial mention for good work recently accomplished upon the Makawao-Haleakala road. Not long ago driving to Haleakala was perilous to life, but now owing to new roads and new gradings in vicinity of five steep gulches, driving is a pleasure and Haleakala gulch is more popular than ever as a resort for picnic parties.

During Friday afternoon, the 13th, the second birthday of Hollis Hardy was celebrated by a party at the home of his parents in Makawao. His little friends present were: Armine von Tempelky, Alexa von Tempelky, Nina Wodchouse, Gwenn von Tempelky, Nina Nishwitz, Olive Lindsay, Dorothy Lindsay, Robert von Tempelky and Bertman Aiken.

Kahului—Sailed, Oct. 13, the brig Lurline, McLeod master, for San Francisco with a small cargo of H. C. Co.'s sugar.

Weather: A kona storm has been threatening all the week—but though the south wind is still blowing, there seems to be no hope of a rainfall.

## MODERN CHINOS.

The Chinese residents of Calcutta—and there is a large number of them—have taken to cycling with a will and their progress in learning to ride is very marked. The ordinary Hindu and Mohammedan cyclist is quite satisfied to start his cycling career with an old crock painted in imitation of the rainbow. But such is not the case with John Chinaman. He prefers a new machine, and he not infrequently makes his purchase at a European shop, selecting a high-class machine, but he invariably demands a two years' guarantee. There is every indication that Calcutta will have a Chinese cycling club before long. Such a club is being organized in Rangoon.

Victor Hoffman has been awarded the contract to build the new brewery on Queen street.

## THE TRAMWAY CO.

Moves to Dissolve the  
Injunction.Affidavit of Manager Pain and a  
Letter from the Rapid Transit  
Company's Attorney.

In the case of Thomas S. Southwick vs. the Hawaiian Tramways Company, a bill for injunction, the defendant yesterday filed a motion in the Circuit Court to dissolve the injunction heretofore issued for the reasons set out in the affidavit of W. H. Pain, of which the following is a copy:

## AFFIDAVIT OF WM. H. PAIN.

Hawaiian Islands, Island of Oahu, ss. Wm. H. Pain, being duly sworn, on his oath deposes and says: That applicant is the general manager of defendant and as such has the control and management of the property and business of defendant; that this action was commenced on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1899, and process served upon him on the morning of that day; that this honorable court in said action granted its injunction enjoining the defendant, its servants, agents and attorneys from tearing up and excavating King street for the purpose of constructing a second track along said King street, and from laying a girder rail bound with copper bonds on said King street, and from using electric power for the propulsion of its cars along said rails by the overhead trolley system with posts erected in said street to carry the overhead wires used in connection with said system, until the further order or decree of this court; that under an act of the Legislature of the Kingdom of Hawaii, designated as Chapter XVIII of the Session Laws of 1886, the right was granted to the assignor of defendant, William R. Austin, to construct, lay down, maintain and operate a single track street railway with all the necessary curves, switches and turnouts on double-track street railway through certain streets in Honolulu mentioned in said act, and among said streets, through King street, the street mentioned in plaintiff's bill, which right was granted upon this condition, among others, that the rails used in making track shall be flat rails only, and in no case shall the use of T rails be allowed; that on the 6th day of June, 1899, this affiant notified the Minister of the Interior of the defendant's intention to lay a double track on King street, and that on the 21st day of July, following, the Executive Council of the Republic of Hawaii passed its resolution permitting defendant to lay such double track; that immediately after the adoption of said resolution defendant began its work and continued to do so, in conformity with the conditions of the act aforesaid, until enjoined by the order of this honorable court; that on the 9th day of October, 1899, the Executive Council aforesaid approved the use of the rail which was laid by defendant; that from said 21st day of July, 1899, the defendant was tearing up and excavating said King street for the purpose of constructing a second track along thereof, and that the fact of defendant's doing said work was a matter of public notoriety in Honolulu, mentioned and discussed in the newspapers published therein; that on October 10, 1899, defendant received a communication from W. R. Castle Esq., attorney for the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company, a copy whereof is hereto attached and made a part hereof, marked Exhibit A; that affiant is informed and believes that plaintiff is a clerk of said W. R. Castle, and that any stock which he may have acquired by transfer or assignment does not stand in his name upon the books of defendant; and that on the 10th of October and on the 12th of October, 1899, the time of the commencement of this action, and was so acquired solely for the purpose of instituting this action and of vexing, harassing and impeding the defendant in its legitimate business; and affiant further says that no attempt has been made by defendant, or its agents or servants, to use electric power for the propulsion of its cars, nor have any threats whatever been made to do so; and that no illegal act whatever has been done or threatened to be done in the carrying on of the business or laying of the track of defendant. Affiant further says that the act done by him as agent and servant of defendant, and that no interest of plaintiff in the defendant corporation is being jeopardized by any act of defendant; but that, on the contrary, all the acts heretofore done or contemplated to be done by defendant are for the benefit of the stockholders of the corporation.

## EXHIBIT A.

Honolulu, Oct. 10, 1899. To the Hawaiian Tramways Company, W. H. Payne Esq. Manager. Sir: The attention of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company has been called to the fact that you are laying, or are about to lay, another track on King street, in Honolulu. We find, by actual measurement, that the center of your new track will be about six feet from the center of our track when laid. As the cars which we expect to run will be not less than eight feet in width, and those you run are probably not far from that, it is of course evident that either your or our track cannot be used.

In accordance with the law under which the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company exists, we have made a definite location on King street, between the Nuuanu stream and Thomas Square for our said track and this location has been approved by the Executive Council, which unquestionably gives us the right of way in that location.

You are therefore hereby notified that the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company protests against all of

## Consumption

It Can Be Cured.

There is no doubt about it. Begin early, take out all impurities from the system, enrich the blood, and recovery is certain. If your child is thin and pale give Ayer's Sarsaparilla at once. Consumption only attacks the weak.

Mr. Alfred G. Stevens, of Parnell, Auckland, N. Z., sends us the photograph of his daughter and says:



"My daughter Emily, 17 years of age, was in a very low state. She could not sleep well at night. Her mother said I would go into her room at all hours of the night, it seemed so good not to hear that awful cough. She raised great quantities of blood, yet notwithstanding all this I can now say she is entirely cured. A friend induced me to try

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

In less than two weeks our daughter could sleep well at night. Her mother said I would go into her room at all hours of the night, it seemed so good not to hear that awful cough. She raised great quantities of blood, yet notwithstanding all this I can now say she is entirely cured. A friend induced me to try

Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

your acts in laying a track or occupying King street between the points named in any manner whatsoever, to interfere with the location which we have made and which has been approved as aforesaid, and you are further notified that you will be held strictly responsible in damages for all injury by us suffered and that we shall also ask the court to enjoin and restrain you from any acts whatsoever interfering with our use of the location above mentioned.

Respectfully yours,  
(Signed) W. R. CASTLE,  
Attorney for Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Maui was threatened with a Kona storm last week, but it did not materialize.

The engagement of Miss Alice Agnew to G. L. Samson, both of Honolulu, is announced.

Miss Mary Ellen Young was married to Joseph L. Howard on Wednesday, October 4, at Oakland, California.

George R. Grau, formerly with H. Hackfeld & Co., has been heard from. He is sergeant major in one of the United States regiments in the Philippines.

The next issue of the Planter's Monthly will be devoted mainly to the reports of Dr. Maxwell, on the various subjects assigned to him, and will appear early in November.

The sale of the piece or parcel of land situated on the mauka side of Printer's lane, has been postponed till Saturday, October 21, at the same time and place as advertised heretofore.

A warrant No. 511, in favor of C. H. Dickey, has been lost or stolen. Payment on the same has been stopped. The finder is kindly requested to leave it with C. H. Dickey, Haiku, or Lyle A. Dickey, Honolulu.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Von Hamm and the Misses May and Bertha Young are expected to arrive on the steamer of the 24th. The Youngs will occupy their Waikiki residence for the winter.

Olaa paid up stock has jumped from \$13 to \$16.50 in Hilo. The latter is the price bid, but there were no sales. The assessable stock is expected to advance, as it is understood the assessments for November and December will not be called in.

The eighty-nine Japs who refused work on the Olaa plantation, says the Hawaii Herald, were fined \$5.40 each, which was paid rather than come to Hilo and stand trial. Three of the ringleaders were brought to Hilo and fined \$15 each and costs.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.  
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.  
AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 13	CHINA	OCT. 24
CITY OF PEKING	OCT. 21	DORIC	OCT. 31
GARLIC	OCT. 31	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 10
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 8	RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 17

For general information apply to  
**H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd.**

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD  
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every  
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches  
convince us, that price considered  
The Elgin is the most satisfactory of  
American Watches.

Cased in . . .  
**NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED  
AND SOLID GOLD.**

We have a full line and sell them  
at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.  
ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in  
time keeping and lasting qualities,  
and that is why we are right in pushing  
the Elgin Watch.

**H. F. WICHMAN**  
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company  
—LIMITED—TIME TABLE  
S. S. KINAU,

FREEMAN, Master.  
MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII.

NOTICE—CHANGE IN SAILING OF  
STEAMER KINAU.

On and after October 17 next the  
steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu  
on Tuesdays at 1 p. m. for Kaunakakai,  
Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel,  
Makapu, Kawaihau, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on  
Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named  
ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

Passengers and freight will be taken  
for Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihau, Hilo,  
Hakalau, Honoumuli, Papahou and  
Pepeekeo.

Passengers and PACKAGES ONLY  
will be taken for Kaunakakai, Lahaina,  
Maalaea Bay, Kihel and Laupahoehoe.

S. S. CLAUDINE,  
CAMERON, Master.

MAUI.  
Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday  
at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kailua,  
Nabiku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu,  
Maui. Returning, touches at  
above named ports, arriving at Honolulu  
Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each  
month.

S. S. LEHUA,  
BENNETT, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.  
Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai,  
Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaeha, Lahaina,  
Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives  
at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to  
make changes in the time of departure  
and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT  
NOTICE, and it will not be responsible  
for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings  
to receive their freight; this Company  
will not hold itself responsible for  
freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's  
risk.

This Company will not be responsible  
for Money or Valuables of passengers  
unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase  
tickets before embarking. Those failing  
to do so will be subject to an additional  
charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for  
loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in the  
delivery of baggage or personal effects  
of the passenger beyond the amount of  
\$100.00, unless the value of the same  
be declared, at or before the issue of  
the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are  
forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in  
the form prescribed by the Company  
and which may be seen by shippers upon  
application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is  
shipped without such receipt, it will  
be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President,  
S. B. ROSE, Secretary,  
CAPT. T. K. CLARK, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S  
New York Line.

Bark Luxon will sail from New York  
for Honolulu December 15, 1899, if sufficient  
inducements offer.

For freight apply to  
**CHAS. BREWER & CO.,**  
37 Kilby street, Boston,  
or **CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD.**  
Honolulu.

**CLARK'S R 41 PILLS** are warranted  
to cure all cases of Constipation, Biliousness,  
Headache, Indigestion, and all the ailments  
connected with the bowels. In cases of acute  
constipation, the pills should be taken at  
once. The pills are sold in all the leading  
drug stores. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold  
and distributed by Dr. J. C. Clark, Honolulu, Hawaii.







## RESEARCH CLUB

## Interesting Session Last Evening.

Rev. Dr. Kincaid's address on Dreyfus Affair—Remarks of Professor Scott and Brigham.

The Dreyfus case was the subject of discussion by the Research Club on Thursday evening. The Rev. W. M. Kincaid read a most interesting paper on the subject from an ecclesiastical point of view. Professor Scott spoke at some length, as also did Prof. Brigham, showing the danger to be apprehended from military government. T. McCants Stewart was elected a member and several additional names were handed in. The subject for next meeting will be "Sports."

Following is the substance of Mr. Kincaid's paper:

In order to get at the root of the Dreyfus affair and to understand its full meaning, we must go very far back. Its history really began in 1521, 378 years ago, when a Spanish soldier of high rank, named Ignatius Loyola, having been wounded in battle, solemnly resolved to change his method of warfare and to become a veritable soldier of the Pope. He ultimately created what he called a company or society of men organized in a totally different way from any existing ecclesiastical organization. That company is known today throughout the world as the Company of Jesus, or the Jesuit Society. It was established on three fundamental principles. First, there is what is known as the principle of Probabilism—that any doubtful conduct of which you are guilty, although against the admonition of your conscience, is probably permissible if you can find any doctor of theology anywhere in the church who has justified it or excused it; in other words, the principle of probabilism means the substitution of external authority for the voice of conscience. The second marked feature of this society is what is called the doctrine of Mental Reservation. As all the men who have figured on the side of the prosecution in the Dreyfus business are pupils of the Jesuits, they furnish us with illustrations of all the distinctive features of this society. The doctrine of mental reservation was illustrated by the conduct of the president of the first court-martial that tried Captain Dreyfus. You may remember that when he gave his evidence on his oath he said that he had read only one of the several documents that, in defiance of the fundamental principles of justice, had been shown to the judges at the first trial behind the prisoner's back and without his knowledge. But there happened to be on that tribunal, as there has been, happily, on this, at least one honest man, and he appeared as witness at Rennes, and therein gave Colonel Maurel, the president of the first court-martial, the lie direct, saying that all the documents had been read, and not one only. Thereupon Colonel Maurel got up and unobtrusively informed the court that all he had said was that he had read only one document, but had not denied that the rest had been read by his clerk. There you have an illustration of the Jesuit principle of mental reservation, telling the truth to the letter in order to deceive in the spirit; and then there is the principle of which you have all read—that the end justifies the means and that to achieve a particular end which is judged desirable and good you may adopt the most wicked means and remain blameless, and you know that at every stage of this trial what is called the honorable end has been thought to justify lying, forgery and attempted assassination. No doubt many engaged in this travesty on justice have been persuaded that they were upholding the honor of the French army, and that they were justified in behaving in a way that has staggered and outraged the conscience of the entire human race. What, then, was the fundamental principle underlying the policy of Loyola? It was the absolute supremacy of external authority. The one virtue in the ethical system of the Jesuits is obedience at all hazards and at all costs. Even if the thing you are required to do is contrary to your conscience, you must do it, and you are held blameless if you have been ordered to do it by ecclesiastical authority. If you wish to know how thoroughly Loyola elucidated this principle you should read his spiritual exercises. Here are two of his instructions; he puts this sentence into the mouth of a disciple: "I ought to desire to be ruled by a superior who endeavors to subject my judgment or to subdue my understandings"; i. e., you must submit not only your conscience, and your will, but your very reason to your ecclesiastical superior, and you must make every effort to bring your way of thinking into harmony with his, so that you may do it willingly and intelligently. Then he adds: "I ought not to be my own, but his who created me, and his, too, by whose means God governs me, and yield myself like a moulded in his hand like so much wax. I ought to be like a corpse which has neither will nor understanding; or like a small crucifix which is twisted about at the will of him that holds it; or like a staff in the hands of an old man who uses it as may best assist or please him."

Now from that day to this the history of the Roman Catholic Church has been a history of the efforts of the Jesuit Society to dominate the whole church and to saturate it with these principles, to compel every Roman Catholic to submit himself as absolutely to the authority of the Pope as every Jesuit does to the authority of the General of his order. This battle has taken the Jesuits 380 years to win, and so far as the hierarchy is concerned it is won. They have been bitterly opposed within the Roman Catholic Church itself, one Pope in 1778 actually

suppressing the society, but his successor found that he could not fight his battles without them, and so he restored the society in 1804. Since that time the Jesuits have gradually spread throughout the whole of Europe, although in some countries, as in France, it is nominally illegal for them to be there, yet they have crept in under various names. As an illustration of what they can do, even the German Emperor himself bought the vote of the Roman Catholic party in his Reichstag by allowing the Jesuits to return last year into Germany, and to occupy the position from which his father had expelled them. What I mean by saying that the Jesuit Society has now captured the whole Roman Catholic Church is what every student of ecclesiastical history is aware, viz., that their final triumph was achieved in our own time at the Vatican council, when the Pope was decreed personally infallible in all matters of faith and morals, and there is nothing that cannot be brought under that head apart altogether from the assent or consent of the Catholic Church assembled in general council, and if the Pope is personally infallible, the Jesuit conclusion logically follows, it is your duty to be like a corpse or a walk-in-stick; if the Pope's voice is the infallible voice of God, then whatever your conscience says to the contrary must be wrong. And so the Jesuits now dominate the entire church. As a matter of fact, of the two the General of the Jesuits has the greater power. He is commonly known in Rome as the "Black Pope," to distinguish him from the Pope himself, who always appears in public robed in white; and many illustrations might be given of the power behind the throne, of the way in which the "Black Pope" dominates the "White Pope."

Now, in what way does this bit of history bear upon the matter before us? The Jesuits were petted by Napoleon III, and were allowed to dominate everything in France; and they have been more or less favored by representatives of the old Monarchist party; but, in a republic, in the very nature of things, the absolutism of the Jesuit ethics is practically impossible. No genuine republican can hand over to anyone, except God, the supremacy over his conscience; and the result is that the Jesuits, who have gained a strong foothold, have been plotting for some time to destroy the republic, and to restore either the Duke of Orleans or Victor Napoleon, in order that they might once more be supreme. And they have used in this case, as they have very wisely used, education as their instrument for moulding influential people according to their ideas. You are familiar with the names of the wretches who have played the most prominent part in this vile business—Boisdeffre, who is head of the general staff, and General Mercier; both of these men were trained in the Jesuit military college of St. Cyr; both of them are under the spiritual direction of the same well-known Jesuit priest. Every member of the general staff who has taken any part in the lying, forgery and the attempted assassination of the great Colonel Picquart is a pupil of a Jesuit college. Then, we need to bear in mind that the whole of the Roman Catholic priesthood of France has been violently in favor of the extremist course. And now I want to read to you from a letter recently published in the London Times in the largest type from the pen of an illustrious English Roman Catholic:

The absolute silence of the Pope when one word from him would have stopped the whole business is one of the most noteworthy facts in the case. Take the case of Colonel Picquart, the great hero of the occasion, and let us remember that though he, too, is a Roman Catholic, he still listens to the voice of his conscience, in spite of the infallibility of the Pope and the supremacy of the Jesuit. There is that significant scene between him and General Gonse. Colonel Picquart had grave doubts as to the guilt of poor Dreyfus, who had already been sent to the Devil's Isle, and he went to General Gonse, his superior, disclosed his doubts, and begged the General, as in duty bound, to take up the matter, so that if the man was innocent, he might be vindicated. What did General Gonse, with the power of life and death over this wretched victim, say?—"If you will only hold your tongue, nobody will ever know anything about it." Then the conscience of this man, Colonel Picquart, leaped up and he replied to his superior: "What you say is infamous; I tell you I will not carry this secret to my grave." Then they tried to get rid of this dangerous man as soon as possible. They sent him to Tunis, and ordered the general in command of the army there to send him on an expedition with so few soldiers under him that inevitably he would have been killed. The General, who happened to be another honest man, refused to send Colonel Picquart forth to certain death. Thus they tried in that infamous and cowardly way to murder the man who listened to the voice of his conscience.

This is what France has come to by allowing the Jesuit to become supreme in her military councils.

## RETURN A CAPTURED FLAG.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.), Oct. 2.—Indiana is carrying back to the South the Confederate flag which her soldiers captured from the Terry Texas Rangers in the Civil War. Accompanied by the members of his staff and the representatives of the Indiana department of the Grand Army of the Republic, Governor Mount set out on the errand today. The formal exercises incident to the return of the flag will take place Thursday at the Texas State Fair at Dallas. Governor Mount will make an address in returning the flag, and the response will be by Governor Sayers of Texas.

Numerous complaints are made by the United States soldiers from the troops in part of the insufficient means of obtaining drinking water in this hot weather. Here is an opportunity for some of our liberal and patriotic citizens to benefit their fellow-men by erecting a fountain on the waterfront.

## LABOR PROBLEMS

## Experience Gained in the British Colonies.

It is Now Demonstrated That the East Indian Coolie is the Man for West Indian Plantations.

In the future of our West Indian colonies the labor problem must bulk largely on coolies, for white men cannot work in the blazing heat of the plantations and the descendants of the people we enslaved will not. The "nigger" has no taste for agricultural labor, and bliss to him in the shady side of a hut and half-a-dollar in his pocket. To work the estates first Portuguese, then Chinese and lastly East Indian coolies were imported. The Portuguese made money and went into business as storekeepers; the Chinese followed suit in a smaller way; and hardly an indentured laborer of either race is to be found now on the sugar estates. The East Indian coolie has done better in agriculture, but even though there is a total of 117,000 of them in British Guiana alone, the available labor is far below what is necessary. Mr. Chamberlain has sanctioned the emigration of 5,000 this year, but unless that standard is maintained for several years to come, the want of labor will be as pronounced as it is now. When his ten years of service are up—for the first five he is an indentured laborer, in the second five he is qualifying for his passage-money home—the coolie goes back to India, and this is the drawback of the system; for if he settled he would do well for the colony, and the colony thinks so much of him that it is prepared to do almost anything to keep him. But, of course, home is home, and when the dusky son of the East performs his share of the contract, he has a perfect right to go if he pleases. But the Colonial Office might with very great advantage to both the Indies increase the proportion which is allowed to come annually, so that the number in active service should never get below a certain level. During the three years which ended with 1895 there were over 16,000 immigrants of the class, while during the subsequent three years the total was less than 6,500. So that instead of increasing, the "working" total is decreasing, and that, too, in the face of the fact that with coolie labor and nothing else can the minor industries of which the opponents of countervailing speak flourish to any extent. The Barbados man, himself as black as the ace of spades, and inclined to belittle the coolie because of his color—he calls him "black" with a heartiness that would be positive insolence on the part of the whitest man that ever was—won't work regularly on the estates. When the hurricane of last autumn played sad havoc in Barbados and St. Vincent, agents were sent to the islands to offer work in Demerara to 2,000 men. They offered a three months' engagement, good wages, free house accommodation and medical attendance, but even that did not meet with the degree of success one would have expected. Mr. Duncan says they recruited 414 only, and Mr. Sommerson told me they did not turn out what could be described as a brilliant bargain. They are basking in the sunshine of their islands now, with the heartiest wishes of their mainland employers that their rest is congenial. The man for the West Indies is the East Indian coolie, and before long it is hoped he may begin to realize that himself. So far he has not been averse from trying the experiment of staying on, and on settlements in Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice there are altogether about 10,000 unindentured coolies making the most of lots of their own of the cultivation of rice. Of their success I will tell you later; what is sought to be impressed now is that the West Indian planter has, without bounties and without the gibes of stay-at-home Britons, quite enough to vex his soul.—Glasgow Herald.

## THE PLANTERS' MONTHLY.

List of Contents of the October Number.

The October number of the Hawaiian Planters' Monthly issued this morning is well up to the usual high standard of this most useful journal. Following is a list of contents:

Notes on Current Topics.  
The Sugar Fleet.  
Notes.  
Bud Variations in Sugar Canes.  
Hawaiian Reptiles.  
A Sensation in Sugar.  
The Refined Sugar War.  
With Our Readers.  
Much Ado About Nothing.  
New York Sugar Market, September 14.  
Scale Insects, Remedial Measures and Insecticides.  
Fifty Acres in Tea.  
Green Manuring.  
Seeding Canes at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Trinidad.  
Food Value of Sugar.  
How to Measure an Acre.  
Report of Hawaiian Sugar Companies.

## MANY THANKS.

"I wish to express my thanks to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for having put on the market such a wonderful medicine," says W. W. Massingill, of Beaumont, Texas. There are many thousands of mothers whose children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infantum who must also feel thankful. It is for sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## ECZEMA

## Most Torturing, Disfiguring, Humiliating

Of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly skin and scalp humours, is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

## Cuticura

REMEDIES speedily, permanently, and economically cure Eczema, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Get "How to Cure Every Skin and Blood Humour," post free.

BAD COMPLEXIONS Purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

## California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.  
HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.Another Large Shipment  
OF THOSE  
WELL KNOWN Keen Kutter Goods

Has just arrived and been opened up. Chisels, Bits, Hatchets, Knives and all such articles with this brand on are guaranteed and will always be replaced by us if any defects show up on using the tools. The "TRUE BLUE" Saws, Squares and other tools are about the neatest and best things in the way of fancy tools that have ever been shown. Call and see them and we think you will say so, too. These goods are made for, sold by and guaranteed by the Simmons Hardware Co. of St. Louis, Mo., the largest hardware house in the world by long odds, and you get honest goods when you buy these brands. The only place in town you can buy KEEN KUTTER and TRUE BLUE Goods is at

## E. O. HALL &amp; SON, LTD.

Cocoanut Fibre  
IS NOW  
USED IN Mattresses.

We have just received a large shipment of Fibre direct from the factory, and are now prepared to fill orders for those desiring.....

Cocoanut Fibre  
Mattresses.

COYNE-MEERTEN FURNITURE COMPANY.  
Progress Block. Fort St.

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1834. Accumulated Funds .... £2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital ..... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS

J. S. WALKER, General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELMIA OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000  
Total reinsurance ..... 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 8,890,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 25,000,000  
Total reinsurance ..... 33,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1903, £13,950,000.  
1—Authorized Capital—£2,000,000  
Subscribed ..... 2,750,000  
Paid up Capital ..... 627,000 0 0  
2—Fire Funds ..... 2,750,489 7 11  
3—Life and Annuity Funds ..... 10,407,000 17 11  
Total ..... £13,950,000 5 10  
Revenue Fire Branch ..... 1,530,550 5 5  
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches ..... 1,418,212 15 5  
Total ..... £2,948,762 5 10

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



